

HITS 2002:

HIV Testing Survey Among Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers

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Glossary of Acronyms

AIDS – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HITS – HIV Testing Survey

MSFW – Migrant Seasonal Farm Workers

NAWS – National Agricultural Workers Survey

OMH – Office of Migrant Health

OA – Office of AIDS

STDs – Sexually transmitted diseases

CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CI – Confidence interval

CDHS – California Department of Health Services

U.S. – United States

CMC – Community Medical Centers, Inc.





Executive Summary

Objectives: The 2002 HIV Testing Survey (HITS) was undertaken to:

- Monitor human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing patterns;
- Assess reasons, barriers, and factors that influence decisions toward seeking or delaying HIV testing;
- Assess the knowledge of state policies for HIV surveillance; and
- Conduct behavioral surveillance among the migrant and seasonal farm worker (MSFW) population.

Design: The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (CDHS/OA), in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), conducted an anonymous cross-sectional survey of MSFW in the California counties of San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo. A convenience sample of 400 eligible participants was conducted with face-to-face interviews occurring between September and December 2002. Respondents answered approximately 100 questions in a Spanish interview that lasted on average 45 minutes. Information collected on the questionnaire included: demographics; HIV testing experiences; perceptions for HIV infection; knowledge of HIV testing policies; and sexual and drug use behaviors.

Results: The response rate for the survey was 76 percent. All respondents identified themselves as Latino; 99 percent of Mexican heritage. Sixty-five percent of respondents were between 18 and 35 years of age, 65 percent were male and 35 percent were female. Fifty-nine percent of participants had no formal education or had only primary schooling. Thirty-one percent of participants reported having tested for HIV at least

once. Having taken an HIV test was found to be positively associated with female gender (Confidence interval [CI]: 1.7, 4.3), high school or college education (CI: 1.2, 2.9), having insurance (CI: 1.6, 4.2), and being married or having a steady partner (CI: 1.2, 3.3). Primary reasons for seeking an HIV test cited by MSFW included: to learn their serostatus (61 percent), recommended by a doctor or someone else (38 percent), and the desire to get pregnant (30 percent). Seventy-six percent of respondents perceived their risk of contracting HIV as “not at risk” or “low risk.” The MSFW in this study had very little awareness of either HIV testing or reporting policies in California. In regards to sexual behavior, there was no reported homosexual activity by any of the respondents. Sixteen percent of males (42/261) reported exchanging money or drugs for sex in the past 12 months; and of these males, 12 percent reported never using a condom. In response to drug use behavior, 30 percent of all respondents reported ever having used needles to inject drugs, vitamins, or antibiotics. Among those who ever used drugs, 64 percent reported marijuana use and 46 percent reported cocaine use in the past month. Among female MSFW, 91 percent received prenatal care in California during their last pregnancy, while only 55 percent of these women reported getting an HIV test during their most recent pregnancy.

Conclusion: HITS presents HIV testing patterns, reasons for and barriers to HIV testing, prevalence of risk behaviors, and knowledge of HIV reporting policies among the MSFW. The data gathered from this survey may assist public health officials, local prevention programs, and policy makers to effectively identify specific needs of MSFW, and design more focused and culturally appropriate interventions to help meet these needs.



Introduction

The federal Office of Migrant Health (OMH) defines farm workers as persons who identify agriculture as their primary employment. OMH further classifies farm workers as either migrant or seasonal, based on their housing situation. Population estimates vary widely. California's migrant farm worker population is estimated between 600,000 and 1.1 million, 28 percent of whom are women.¹ OMH estimates approximately three million,² and the United States (U.S.) Department of Health and Human Services estimates approximately four million² MSFW in the U.S.

The farm worker population can be further distinguished between those who are employed on a seasonal basis, and those who migrate to find employment. 'Migrant' farm workers are those who temporarily cross state or county boundaries and stay overnight to do hired farm work, or those who have no permanent place of residence and work in two or more counties during the year. 'Seasonal' farm workers are those who identify agriculture as their primary employment and reside permanently in a given location. About half of the farm workers in California are migrants, although patterns of migration vary throughout the state. Generally, about one-third of farm workers are seasonal farm workers and tend to settle in one region. The remaining two-thirds are migrant farm workers and are otherwise referred to as shuttle or back-and-forth-migrants, newcomers in their first year, or follow-the-crop migrants.²

Migrant farm workers in the U.S. currently represent a wide variety of cultural, linguistic, and ethnic backgrounds. Most are Latino, with the remainder comprised of African Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Caribbean Islanders, and Whites. There are three major agricultural

"streams" of migrant farm workers in the U.S. with the West Coast stream (the western portion of the country where agricultural workers migrate during farm seasons) primarily comprised of Mexicans and Mexican Americans. Most are male, but there has been an increase in the last two decades in the proportion of females.² The National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS), conducted in 1995 to 1997, showed that nearly all California farm workers are foreign born, mostly from Mexico. The study also revealed that four out of five were men, with an average age of 33 years. Three out of five participants in the study were married, and more than half were parents. A 1997 study of migrant farm workers in Northern California found that about half of the sample was married, with about 30 percent living away from their spouse. The NAWS study also showed that 40 percent of the workers interviewed were not legally eligible for employment in the U.S.²

The socioeconomic status of migrant farm workers is generally lower than national/state averages of education and annual income. The NAWS study showed migrant farm workers typically have six years of education, and fewer than ten percent of foreign-born workers speak or read English fluently. Nearly all California migrant farm workers communicate in Spanish. In 1995 to 1997, the average hourly wage of California migrant farm workers was \$5.69. Three out of four migrant farm workers earned less than \$10,000 per year, and three out of five lived below the poverty level. While more than half were covered by unemployment insurance, only one in five were aware of workers compensation insurance, and very few had health insurance.²

Two studies found that the incidence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in rural areas is increasing rapidly, and that the

second wave of the epidemic can be seen primarily among high-risk populations, including seasonal and migrant farm workers.³ High levels of poverty particularly characterize these populations, increasing the severity of the impact of the epidemic.

In recent years, Latinos have been particularly hard hit by the AIDS epidemic. In 1995, HIV infection was the leading cause of death among Latinos aged 25 to 44. Among foreign-born Latinos, the largest annual increase of AIDS cases is among heterosexual men and women. Furthermore, evidence suggests that foreign-born cases were infected in the U.S.⁴

HIV/AIDS prevalence is very difficult to estimate for the MSFW population. The data that exist indicate that migrant farm workers are contracting HIV at ten times the rate of the general population.³ However, a 1997 study of Northern California farm workers found no cases of HIV infection, but a high prevalence of risk behaviors. A 1992 study of Florida farm workers found a five percent prevalence of HIV, and eight percent of the sample had reactive serologic tests for syphilis.³ Further complicating prevalence estimates is the tendency for workers who are sick (including those with HIV/AIDS) to return to Mexico for care, despite the lack of HIV treatment services. Often, undocumented workers in the U.S. are reluctant to take part in medical studies and use health facilities for fear of detection and deportation.⁴

Although HIV prevalence among migrant farm workers is low, their knowledge and behaviors still put them at risk for HIV. Surveys of the farm worker population indicate mixed knowledge of HIV transmission. Respondents are generally knowledgeable about major modes of HIV transmission but hold many

misconceptions regarding transmission, (i.e., public bathrooms, taking an AIDS test, kissing, going to work or school with infected individuals, and clothing).⁴ A 1997 study found that three out of four respondents knew about AIDS. Most did not have accurate information on HIV transmission, and only 10 of 173 knew someone with AIDS.⁵

Several studies have examined condom use in the farm worker population, and have generally found that knowledge of condom use among MSFW is poor, and condoms are underutilized. A 1997 study of Northern California workers found that a majority of the sample had never used a condom. Results from a study of Mexican migrants in California showed that few had negative beliefs about condom use but that social norms sanctioning condom use were limited.⁶ In another study one-third (35 percent) believed condoms are for prostitutes, and 54 percent believed condoms are for gay men. Barriers to condom use include feeling embarrassed about getting condoms, perceived loss of physical sensation, and that use of condoms will identify them as homosexual.⁶ While some men in a qualitative survey of farm workers in a small Florida agricultural community understood the need to consistently use condoms to prevent sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), other men made decisions about condom use based on the outward appearance of women they had sex with and the type of relationship they had with the prospective partner.⁶

Another factor in the potential spread of HIV and STDs is the frequent use of prostitutes by male farm workers. A 1997 study showed that 39 percent of male respondents had paid for sex,⁷ and another study showed that 43 percent of 342 men surveyed in a series of interviews in Jalisco, Mexico (one of the primary locations

from which workers in California migrate) used prostitutes while in the United States.⁸ This study also indicated that married men were as likely to use prostitutes, and were less likely to use condoms than were single men. These behaviors pose significant health risks for their wives. Another possible mode of transmission is a practice in which several men have intercourse with a single female prostitute in succession. Adding to the risk is the fact that often the women are injection drug users.⁹

While injection of illicit drugs is a relatively rare practice among farm workers, a more common occurrence is sharing needles to inject vitamins and antibiotics, thus encountering a significant danger of HIV transmission. Some of the

reasons for self-injection of vitamins and antibiotics include cultural beliefs that injecting medicine is more effective than oral administration, the perceived irrelevance of professional health care workers' prescriptions of therapies, and access barriers to health care.¹⁰ A small study of HIV-positive Mexican immigrants in California revealed that nearly half of the respondents reported having shared needles or used unclean needles to inject vitamins and antibiotics. Furthermore, needle sharing was not seen as a negative or dangerous behavior. This, combined with other risk factors, creates "a serious web of causation" and "increases the risk of spreading AIDS in the migrant farm worker population."¹⁰



The background of the slide is a photograph of a forest floor. It shows a dense layer of fallen leaves in various shades of brown, tan, and green. Several tree trunks are visible, some standing upright and others leaning, creating a textured and naturalistic scene.

Methods

Questionnaire Development

Most of the questions in the survey instrument were adapted from the HITS questionnaire developed by CDC in 2001; modification of questions was kept to a minimum to maintain consistency with other national sites participating in HITS. Some socio-demographic questions such as income, living arrangement, language spoken, country of birth, occupation, and income were either added or modified from the 2001 HITS questionnaire to account for *a priori* information regarding the target population. Items related to injection of parenteral antibiotic and vitamin use were added based on previous studies that report injection of these substances.

For the purposes of this survey, HITS 2002 made the distinction between a 'migrant' farm worker and a 'seasonal' farm worker, although as a whole, all participants were in general identified as a population of migrant farm workers. Questions in the survey instrument included asking respondents to specify whether their work involved remaining in one camp or location or whether they moved from one location to another, to follow the crops. Responses to these questions allowed the type of farm worker to be further classified as either a 'seasonal' or a 'migrant' farm worker.

Knowledge of prenatal care and, in particular, ways to prevent HIV transmission to unborn children has not been adequately studied in this population. A review of the literature showed that prenatal outcome data for migrant farm working women had never been analyzed in the peer-reviewed literature. Given the national effort to eliminate prenatal HIV transmission, questions on knowledge of

prenatal HIV exposure and offering of voluntary HIV counseling and testing among women were included in the survey.

The new or modified questions were translated in Spanish and the questionnaire was pilot tested to minimize ambiguity.

Formative Research

Prior to implementing the survey, formative research was conducted to identify ways to access the farm worker population and to select specific recruitment and interview sites. Several strategies were utilized to learn more information about migrant and seasonal farm workers. An exhaustive literature review was conducted initially to gain more knowledge of HIV health studies conducted in this population and to gain a better understanding of the socio-demographic characteristics of the population of interest. State census data were reviewed to identify housing and employment characteristics in the geographic areas of interest. Local reports published by the counties were also reviewed to get more specific information on demographic characteristics and health care access of the migrant population for the counties where the study would be conducted, and identify initiatives and implementation plans targeting farm workers.

To get more accurate and detailed information about the farm worker population and the potential sites to conduct the study, four separate meetings were organized with farm workers and community members who interact with this population. These community meetings were conducted to introduce the study to the population of interest, health facilitators, outreach workers, early intervention

program coordinators, and program directors from support services, migrant and health education groups, and health care clinics. As key informants, meeting participants were provided a list of key questions that would be discussed during the meeting. A facilitator guided each meeting to identify: migrant camps and demographic characteristics and estimated population size of each camp; alternative recruitment sites; community-based agencies and organizations that work with or interact closely with the target populations; and to provide suggestions for recruiting participants to the study.

Through the meetings, several government subsidized migrant camps and several private housing establishments that cater to migrant farm workers were identified. Government programs which migrants utilize, such as the Migrant Education Program; Women, Infants, and Children Program; and Healthy Start Program were identified, as well as local organizations that serve and conduct outreach to the migrant community, such as the church, Community Medical Centers, Inc. (CMC), and Dixon Family Practice Clinic. Locations such as bars, restaurants, laundromats, markets, and parks where migrant farm workers tend to frequent were enumerated.

To more effectively recruit participants to the study, some key suggestions included advertising recruitment through local radio stations and newspapers popular with farm workers; distributing recruitment flyers at health fairs and venues frequented by farm workers; matching same gender interviewee and participant; providing monetary incentives; and, downplaying government involvement in the study.

Participating Counties

CDHS/OA, in collaboration with CDC, selected San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties as the participating regions for conducting HITS 2002. These counties were selected based on information they provided about their ability to access a large sample of MSFW.

Recruitment and interviews were conducted within a total of 22 selected rural and urban sites, 18 in San Joaquin County, and four sites in Yolo and Solano Counties, combined. Of these sites, three were comprised of men-only camps.

Recruitment Method

Early in the farming season, a flyer was posted and distributed to promote the survey in Yolo and Solano Counties. The flyer was not used in San Joaquin County. A screener questionnaire was used to determine study participant eligibility. Eligibility criteria required that the participant be at least 18 years of age and respond affirmatively when asked if he or she worked on either a farm or field site, or in a cannery. The assessment of eligibility was made upon the interviewer delivering the screening script verbatim. The recruiter/interviewer would introduce the purpose of the survey and ask the potential participant if he/she was willing to participate. A \$25 cash incentive was given upon completion. Screening and identifying eligibility of the potential candidates was primarily conducted, and in most cases, the interview would follow immediately afterwards. In a few cases, the interviewer arranged a more convenient time to return to administer the survey.

All interviews were conducted in safe and private settings in order to ensure confidentiality and security for both the interviewer and participant. In all instances but one, the interviews were conducted in Spanish.

Sampling Method

A convenience sampling method was applied to this study population. Within the larger migrant family camps, a systematic selection of housing units was applied whereby every other house or unit was approached door-to-door. The interviewer indicated on a schematic map of the camp's housing units where recruitment and interviews were conducted. Among each unit approached, eligibility screening was directed towards the first adult encountered. In situations where no adult was present within the housing unit, the adjacent housing unit was approached. In the smaller, rural, or men-only campsites, migrant farm workers regularly gather outside their living quarters or in designated dining areas. In this situation, the interviewer randomly approached the worker to recruit, assess eligibility, and perform the interview. Throughout the recruitment and interview process, primary focus was given to targeting the men-only camps since males in this particular study population were known to engage in higher risk behaviors for HIV infection than men recruited from the family migrant camps. The same convenience sampling method was applied within the non-traditional venues (i.e., health fairs, local health clinics, hang out areas).

Interviewers

Bilingual outreach workers and staff hired by CMC generally conducted recruitment and interviews among selected sites during evening hours and on weekends.

Data Management and Analysis

Interviewers were assigned specific blocks of alphanumeric identification codes that were used for identifying each survey instrument. These five-digit codes corresponded to the county in which the survey was conducted and the number assigned to each staff. Thus, all records with an identification code that start with SJ were interviews conducted in San Joaquin County, YO for those interviews conducted in Yolo County, and SO for interviews conducted in Solano County. This coding system allowed the principal investigators and coordinators to track data collection efforts and follow up with specific interviewer staff when there were discrepancies in data collected.

Interviewers were responsible for keeping track of surveys through the use of an "Interviewer Log" form. The form contained the interviewer's initials, date of survey, site, time at site, and a short description of what was occurring at the site during the interview period. Also collected on this form were the identification codes for each survey administered that day. Completed surveys were returned to the local county coordinator on the following day. A list of sites and addresses was kept and regularly updated to keep track of the number of encounters made at each site. Interviewer logs were submitted with each completed group of surveys and matched with the staff's identification code on each survey instrument. Surveys were also checked for completeness upon submission.

Tally sheets were used to monitor progress. Each tally sheet contained information on the total number of individuals reached during a survey period (typically over the course of one to two days) and the staff identification code.

Information included numbers of individuals who: declined; were not eligible; were eligible, but declined; partially completed the interview; completed the interview; and total encounters.

A key entry database was developed for the study using Microsoft Access 2000. To minimize key entry errors, the Access database was created to assure proper skip patterns during data entry with delimited choices for multiple-choice selections to what is available in drop down menus on the data screen. During regular site visits, the principal investigators ran queries on the database to assess distribution of data for select variables and identify outliers. These outliers were compared with the original response to the questionnaire and further verified with the interviewer who completed the questionnaire. County coordinators met regularly with the interviewer staff to identify issues that arose during the interviews and were reported to the principal investigators.

Each of the sites was provided a stand-alone laptop computer with a Microsoft Access database to key in the survey data. The laptop and all completed questionnaires were stored in securely locked file cabinets at the Dixon Family Practice Clinic and at the San Joaquin

CMC clinic. Data entry was completed in a private office. After completion of the interviews, the laptop computers containing the database and the completed questionnaires were turned over to the principal investigators for safekeeping. The laptop computers and the questionnaires were kept in locked cabinets in a restricted access room.

All data from the two laptop computers were merged into one database using SPSS 10.0. During data analysis, eligibility of the participant was again determined and all records that were deemed ineligible were not included in the analysis. Univariate statistics and frequency tabulations were created to identify missing values and outlier responses. These were again compared with the responses in the original questionnaire to ensure that key entry errors were kept at a minimum.

Field reports indicated possible skip pattern errors by interviewers during the course of the first few interviews conducted. Cross validation of data of select variables was conducted to identify skip pattern errors during the interview process. Filtering programs were developed to eliminate these errors in data analysis.



Results

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Demographics

Among 528 individuals who were deemed eligible to participate, 400 completed the interviews, thus generating an over-all response rate of 76 percent. Sixty-five percent (261/400) of all those interviewed were male. Seventy-two percent (286/400) said they were either married or in a live-in arrangement. Among those married, 25 percent (65/261) did not have their spouse with them. Thirty-four percent were between 18-25 years of age, 48 percent between 26-45 years, and 18 percent were 46 years of age and over (Table 1).

Most participants had received only primary schooling or no formal schooling (60 percent).

All participants identified themselves to be Latino, with 99 percent (394/400) of Mexican heritage. Ninety-two percent were born in Mexico and seven percent were U.S.-born. Ninety-nine percent speak Spanish at home.

Forty-nine percent of respondents rented either an apartment or a house, while 46 percent said they lived in a migrant camp. Sixty-eight percent lived with family members, while 30 percent said they shared their housing unit with other families or migrant farm workers. At the time of interview, 83 percent were employed. Sixty-two percent (248/400) earned \$1,000 or less monthly. Fifty-four percent said that they can either pay for their living expenses, but not save, or cannot pay for their living expenses.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers Surveyed

CHARACTERISTIC		n=400	%	CHARACTERISTIC		n=400	%
Gender	Male	261	65	Place of Birth	United States	29	7
	Female	139	35		Mexico	367	92
Marital Status	Married/Live-In	286	72		Central America	4	1
	Single/Divorced/Separated	112	28	Residence Type	Migrant Camp	184	46
	Missing	2			Non-Migrant Housing	214	54
Age Category	18 - 21	83	21		Missing	2	
	22 - 25	53	13	Monthly Income	< \$500	40	10
	26 - 35	123	31		\$500 - \$1,000	208	53
	36 - 45	69	17		\$1,000 - \$1,500	94	24
	46 - 55	44	11		\$1,500 - \$2,000	29	7
	56 or Older	27	7		> \$2,000	24	6
	Missing	1			Missing	5	
Educational Level	None or Primary Schooling	236	60	Financial Situation	Can Pay Living Expenses and Save	181	46
	Some High School or College	160	40		Can Pay Living Expenses but NOT Save	198	50
	Missing	4			CANNOT Pay for Living Expenses	16	4
Language at Home	Spanish	392	99		Missing	5	
	English	1	0	Insurance Status	No Insurance	292	74
	Other (Mixteco, Indian)	5	1		Has Insurance	102	26
	Missing	2			Missing	6	

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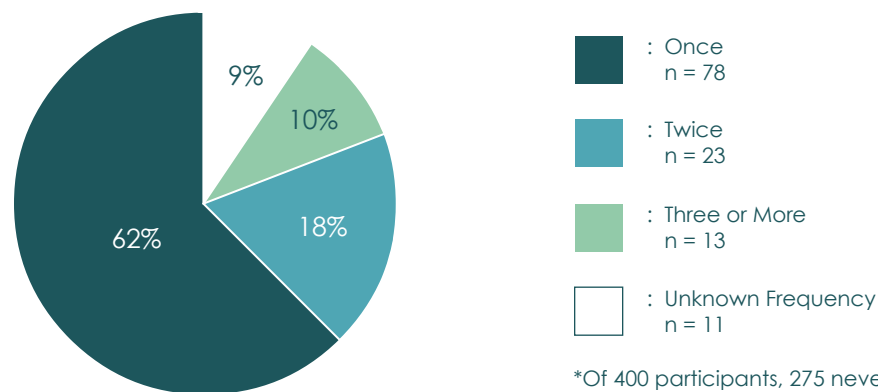
Only 26 percent (102/400) claimed they had some form of health insurance.

HIV Testing Experience

Thirty-one percent (125/400) of all participants had an HIV test. Among those who had taken an HIV test, 62 percent (78/125) had tested once, 18 percent had tested twice (23/125), and 10 percent had tested three or more times (Figure 1). Fourteen percent claimed they get tested for HIV regularly.

Having taken an HIV test was associated with female gender, higher educational level, being married or having a steady partner, and being insured (Table 2). Females were 2.7 times more likely to have tested for HIV as compared to males; those with more education were 1.8 times more likely to have tested compared to those who had little formal schooling or no education; those who were married or had a live-in partner were 2.0 times more likely to have tested; and, those who have health insurance were 2.6 times more likely to have tested compared to those with no insurance.

Figure 1. Distribution of HIV Testing Frequency Among Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers



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Table 2. Factors Associated with Taking an HIV Test Among Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers

FACTORS		Significance	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Gender	Female	P < .01	2.7	(1.7 - 4.3)
	Male		1.0	
Education	High School/College	P < .01	1.8	(1.2 - 2.9)
	None/Primary		1.0	
Having a Partner	Married/Live-In	P < .05	2.0	(1.2 - 3.3)
	Single/Divorced/Separated		1.0	
Insurance Status	Insured	P < .01	2.6	(1.6 - 4.2)
	Uninsured		1.0	

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Ninety-five percent (111/125) of those who had taken an HIV test received their HIV results every time they tested. Of the six who had not returned for their test results every time they tested, four thought that they would be contacted by a testing staff if they tested HIV positive. None of the participants who had tested for HIV reported getting a positive result.

Participants selected reasons enumerated by the interviewer as to why they tested for HIV.

Main reasons provided by men for their last HIV test were wanting to know their serostatus (30 percent); being tested as part of a routine STD/medical check-up (16 percent); and having the test recommended by a doctor or by someone else (both 11 percent; 6/56). The main reasons women sought their last HIV test were wanting a pregnancy (31 percent); wanting to know their serostatus (20 percent); or having a doctor recommend the test (19 percent) (Table 3).

Table 3. Primary Reason Cited by Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers for Taking an HIV Test by Gender

REASON	Male		Female	
	n = 56	%	n = 59	%
Wanted to Know Serostatus	17	30	12	20
Wanted Pregnancy	3	5	18	31
Doctor Suggested	6	11	11	19
Routine STD/Medical Check-Up	9	16	4	7
Someone Suggested	6	11	5	9
Exposed Via Sex	5	9	0	0
Might Pass on HIV	2	4	2	3
Other Reason	1	2	2	3
Required	1	2	1	2
Partner was HIV Positive	2	4	0	0
Unknown	4	7	4	7

Note: Percents do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

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Bivariate analysis revealed that having taken an HIV test based on recommendations by a medical provider was associated with gender and insurance status. Females and those who had health insurance coverage had higher odds of having taken an HIV test based on a medical provider's recommendation. Taking an HIV test because they or their partner wanted a child or a pregnancy was associated with gender, being married or having a steady partner, educational status, type of residential housing, and insurance status. Females, those who are married or have a steady partner, those who reside at migrant housing, those

with a higher level of education, and those who have health insurance had higher odds of taking an HIV test because they or their partner wanted a child or was pregnant (Table 4).

When participants were asked to identify the main reason among all the options they chose an HIV test, the top three reasons cited continued to be: (a) because they wanted to know their serostatus (24 percent); (b) because they or their partner wanted to have a child or were pregnant (17 percent); and (c) because their doctor suggested that they take the test (14 percent).

Table 4. Factors Associated with Reasons for Taking an HIV Test Among Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers

FACTORS		Significance	Odds Ratio	95% CI
A. Tested Because a Medical Provider Suggested				
Gender	Female	P < .05	2.3	(1.1 - 5.0)
	Male		1.0	
Insurance Status	Insured	P < .01	4.6	(2.0 - 10.3)
	Uninsured			
B. Tested Because They or Their Partner Wanted to Have a Child or Pregnancy				
Gender	Female	P < .05	8.0	(3.0 - 21.3)
	Male		1.0	
Insurance Status	Insured	P < .01	3.5	(1.5 - 8.0)
	Uninsured			
Having a Partner	Married/Live-In	P < .05	5.3	(1.2 - 24.4)
	Single/Divorced/Separated		1.0	
Education	High School/College	P < .05	2.3	(1.0 - 5.4)
	None/Primary		1.0	
Housing Type	Migrant Camp	P < .05	3.0	(1.3 - 7.1)
	Non-Migrant Camp		1.0	

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Forty-five interviewees had taken an HIV test within 12 months of the interview date. Of these, only three claimed they tested for HIV without delay—delay meaning once the participant made the decision to get an HIV test, he/she was tested right away, without hesitation for any particular reason. Those who delayed getting an HIV test (n=42) were asked why they delayed testing. A list of reasons why some people delay testing was read to the 42

participants. Participants agreed with one or several of the reasons read to them. The most common responses were perceiving themselves as HIV negative, and believing they were not exposed to HIV (Table 5). When asked to name the primary reason they delayed HIV testing, 31 percent thought they were unlikely to be exposed to HIV, 21 percent thought they were HIV negative, and 12 percent did not know where to get an HIV test.

Table 5. Primary Reason for Having Delayed HIV Testing Among Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers Who Had an HIV Test Within 12 Months Prior to Participating in the Survey

REASON	n	%
Thought They Were Unlikely to be Exposed to HIV	13	31
Thought They Were HIV Negative	9	21
Did Not Know Where to Get Tested	5	12
Did Not Have Time to Test	2	5
Worried About Name Reporting to the Government	2	5
Did Not Want to Think of Being HIV Positive	1	2
Worried About Who Finds Out	1	2
Other	1	2
Unknown	8	19
TOTAL	42	100

Note: Percents do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

HITS 2002: HIV Testing Survey Among Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers

Farm workers who had never taken an HIV test, or whose most recent HIV test was more than a year prior to the interview, were asked why they did not get an HIV test. Reasons why some people do not test for HIV were read to the interviewees. When asked to identify the primary reason why they have not taken an HIV test, 34 percent thought they were unlikely exposed to HIV, 27 percent thought they were HIV negative, and 10 percent said they did not know where to get an HIV test (Table 6).

Of those who have tested, only 40 percent recalled that someone at the testing place worked with them on a plan to help protect themselves from HIV or STD. None of those who had taken an HIV test reported receiving a positive test result. Only 31 percent (36/115) took an anonymous HIV test.

The most commonly reported venues where participants were tested for HIV included public health clinics or through AIDS outreach efforts

Table 6. Primary Reason Not Taking an HIV Test Among Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers Who Did Not Get an HIV Test Within 12 Months Prior to Participating in the Survey

REASON	n	%
Thought They Were Unlikely to be Exposed to HIV	119	34
Thought They Were HIV Negative	95	27
Did Not Know Where to Get Tested	35	10
Did Not Want to Think About Being HIV Positive	9	3
Did Not Have the Time	9	3
Afraid to Find Out They Had HIV	6	2
Did Not Want to Worry or Upset Family Members	4	1
Did Not Want People to Think They are Drug Users	4	1
Worried About Who Would Find Out About Test Results	3	1
Other Reasons	16	5
Unknown	55	15
TOTAL	355	100

Note: Percents do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

HITS 2002: HIV Testing Survey Among Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers

(both at 16 percent; 20/125), prenatal care/obstetrician's clinics [PNC/OB clinic] (15 percent; 19/125) and in hospitals (14 percent; 18/125) [Figure 2]. Sixty-six percent (83/125) of those who tested said their most recent test was in California, 14 percent reported getting tested in Mexico (17/125), while 6 percent (8/125) tested in a state other than California. Eighty-eight percent (110/125) were residing in the same state or country where they last tested for HIV.

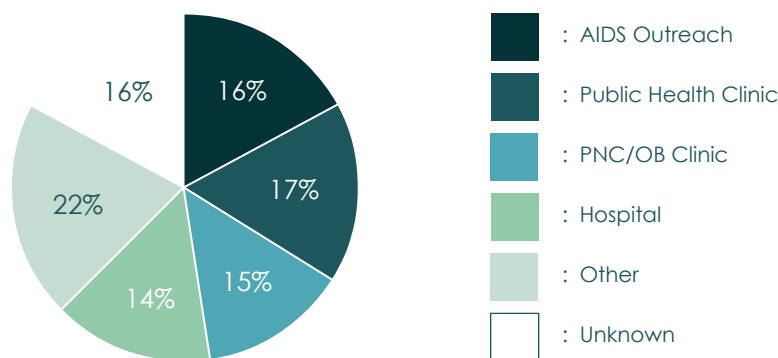
HIV Perceptions

One way to assess risk in the MSFW population is to ask about self-perceived risk. When asked about their self-perceived risk of contracting HIV, 76 percent of the respondents

(305/400) thought that they were not at risk or had a low risk for getting HIV; 16 percent (65/400) thought they were at medium or at high-risk of getting HIV. Eight percent (30/400) did not know or did not respond to the question. Bivariate analysis revealed that perceived risk was associated with female gender and not having a partner. Males and those who were either single, divorced, or separated had a higher perceived risk of getting HIV compared to females and those who are married or had a live-in partner (Table 7).

Statements to assess personal and interpersonal HIV knowledge, attitudes, and behavior were also asked of respondents.

Figure 2. Venues Most Commonly Used by Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers for Taking an HIV Test



California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS

HITS 2002

Table 7. Factors Associated With Self-Perceived HIV Risk Among Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers

FACTORS		Significance	Odds Ratio	95% Significance Interval
Gender	Male	P < .05	1.9	(1.0 - 3.5)
	Female		1.0	
Having a Partner	Single/Divorced/Separated	P < .01	2.1	(1.2 - 3.7)
	Married/Live-In		1.0	

California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS

HITS 2002

HITS 2002: HIV Testing Survey Among Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers

Over 70 percent of respondents disagreed with the statement that either having oral or anal sex without a condom was safe if there was no ejaculation. Thirty-nine percent of respondents

agreed with the statement that HIV was not a threat to them. Interestingly, 40 percent of respondents agreed with the statement that by taking the new HIV drug combinations, people

Table 8. Agreement With Statements Regarding HIV-Related Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs of Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers

STATEMENT	N = 400		
	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Unknown (%)
If you have HIV but feel well, medical care can help you live longer and stay healthier.	86	9	5
People you have had sex with want to know if you have had the HIV test.	35	59	6
Many of your friends have gotten the HIV test.	23	70	7
You are less careful about being safe with sex or drugs than you were five years ago because there are better treatments for HIV now.	11	84	5
By taking the new HIV drug combinations, people who are HIV positive decrease the chances that they will infect their partners with HIV.	40	55	5
Having oral sex without a condom is safe if there is no ejaculation.	18	77	5
Having anal sex without a condom is safe if there is no ejaculation.	12	83	5
You are burned out on thinking about HIV.	12	82	6
People are less careful about avoiding HIV today because they are tired of being safe.	25	70	5
You often tune out message about HIV.	22	73	5
You have heard enough about AIDS, and don't want to hear anymore about it.	18	77	5
People who got infected with HIV through sex or drug use got what they deserved.	26	69	5
The thought of being around someone with AIDS does not bother you.	51	43	6
You would not avoid a friend if she/he has AIDS.	54	41	5
You would date someone who is infected with HIV.	18	77	5
HIV is not a threat to you.	39	55	6
You are less concerned about getting HIV than you were five years ago because there are better treatments now.	8	85	7
Sometimes you do things where you might get HIV because you are tired of being careful.	8	85	7
HIV is not your problem; It's somebody else's.	29	65	6

who are HIV positive decrease the chances that they will infect their partners with HIV (Table 8).

Awareness of current HIV testing policies is low in this population. While anonymous HIV test sites are available in the counties where the survey was conducted, only 31 percent (122/400) said that one can test for HIV anonymously in California. Only 15 percent (60/400) were able to name a specific facility or clinic where one can get an anonymous HIV test.

Similarly, this population has little awareness of HIV reporting policies in the state. More than four-fifths of all respondents did not know if reporting of names, reporting of name and code, reporting of a unique identifier number, or reporting of non-identifying information such as

age and gender is required (Table 9). Ninety percent also reported not knowing if names are reported to the Federal Government for those who test positive for HIV. More than three-quarters did not know if there were any changes in policies for HIV testing or reporting in California in the last two years.

Sexual Identification and Behavior

All respondents in the survey identified as heterosexual. There was no reported homosexual activity by any of the respondents. Eighty-three percent (332/400) of all respondents claimed they were sexually active in the past 12 months.

Table 9. Proportion of Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers Who are Aware of HIV Testing and Reporting Policies

HIV TESTING/REPORTING POLICY	N = 400			
	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Unknown (%)	Non Response (%)
Reporting by Name in California	5	4	86	5
Unique Identifier Reporting in California	3	2	95	5
Name-to-Code Reporting in California	2	1	92	5
Demographic Information Reporting Only in California	1	2	91	6
Name Reporting to Federal Government	1	2	90	6
Aware of Changes in HIV Testing or Reporting Policies	1	16	77	6

Female Sexual Behavior

Among females, the median age for first anal or vaginal sex without a condom was 19, while median age for participants using a condom was 21. Of the 139 women who participated in the survey, 85 percent (n=118) reported being sexually active in the past 12 months. All sexually active female participants reported having only one male partner in the past 12 months. Of the sexually active females, 115 reported having vaginal sex with their primary sex partner. During vaginal sex with their primary partner in the past 12 months, 61 percent reported never using condoms, 24 percent reported inconsistent use of condoms, and 10 percent reported consistent condom use. Sixteen percent (n=18) of those who had a primary sex partner reported having anal sex. During anal sex with their primary male partner in the past 12 months, 83 percent reported not using any condoms, 6 percent reported inconsistent condom use, and 11 percent reported using condoms at all times (Table 10). Six percent (7/115) reported they did not know if their primary male sex partner was HIV infected.

Only one of the 115 females who had been sexually active in the past 12 months reported

having a non-primary male partner. None reported exchanging money or drugs for sex or having sex with another woman in the past 12 months.

Male Sexual Behavior

Median age for first anal or vaginal sex without a condom for males was 17 while median age using a condom was 18. Of the 261 male participants in the survey, 79 percent (n=206) reported ever having had sex with a woman, while 64 percent (n=166) reported having had sex with a primary female partner in the past 12 months. Seventeen percent (29/166) reported that they did not know if their primary female partner was HIV positive. Among those who reported having vaginal sex with their primary female partner in the past 12 months (n=161), 68 percent of males reported never using condoms, 28 percent used a condom inconsistently, and 12 percent always used condoms. Among those who reported having anal sex with their primary partner in the past year (n= 34), 68 percent never used condoms, and 29 percent used condoms inconsistently. None of those who had anal sex with their primary partner in the past year reported consistent condom use.

Table 10. Frequency of Condom Use by Female Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers During Sex With Their Male Partner in the Past 12 Months

	Always (%)	Some-times (%)	Never (%)	Non Response (%)
Vaginal Sex With Primary Male Partner (n = 115)	10	24	61	5
Anal Sex With Primary Male Partner (n = 18)	11	6	83	0

Twenty-four percent (63/261) of the male respondents reported having a non-primary sex partner in the past 12 months. Seventy-one percent (45/63) of male respondents did not know if their non-primary female sex partner was HIV positive. Among those who reported having vaginal sex with their non-primary female sex partner (n=62), 10 percent reported never using condoms, 26 percent reported inconsistent condom use, and 64 percent reported always using condoms. Among those who reported anal sex with a non-primary female partner, 20 percent reported never using condoms, 27 percent reported inconsistent condom use, and 53 percent reported using condoms at all times (Table 11).

Sixteen percent of all males (42/261) reported giving money or drugs for sex in the past 12 months. The median number of partners with whom they exchanged money or drugs for sex, was two. Twenty-two percent of those who

reported being single, divorced, or separated (25/112) reported they have given money or drugs for sex compared to 6 percent (17/286) among those who were married or had a live-in partner. Thirty-four percent (15/44) reported not using condoms or inconsistently used condoms when they had sex with a partner whom they exchanged money or drugs for sex. None of the male respondents reported having had sex with another male in the past 12 months.

STDs

Seventeen percent of all respondents (66/400) reported ever being tested for a STD, of those, half reported getting a STD test in the past year. Among those who had been screened for a STD, 14 percent (9/66) were tested for gonorrhea, 11 percent (7/66) were tested for chlamydia, and 8 percent (5/66) were tested for syphilis.

Table 11. Frequency of Condom Use by Male Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers During Sex With Their Female Partner in the Past 12 Months

	Always (%)	Some-times (%)	Never (%)	Non Response (%)
Vaginal Sex With Primary Female Partner (n = 161)	10	28	60	0
Anal Sex With Primary Female Partner (n = 34)	0	29	68	3
Vaginal Sex With Non-Primary Female Partner (n = 62)	64	26	10	0
Anal Sex With Non-Primary Female Partner (n = 15)	53	27	20	0
Condom Use With a Female Partner Who Received Money or Drugs in Exchange for Sex (n = 44)	61	23	11	5

Substance Use and Needle Use

Thirty-one percent of all respondents (122/400) reported ever having used needles to inject drugs, vitamins, or antibiotics, with three percent (13/400) doing so in the past 12 months. The median age for first injecting drugs, vitamins, or antibiotics was 19. Thirteen percent (16/122) reported using a non-sterile needle the first time they injected. Six respondents reported parenteral administration of antibiotics in the past month.

Thirty-eight percent of all respondents reported consuming five or more alcoholic drinks on any

single day in the past month. The median number of days that respondents reported having five or more drinks in the past month was three.

Twenty-eight respondents reported having used drugs to get high. Marijuana and cocaine were the most commonly used drugs to get high. Among those who have ever used drugs, 60 percent reported marijuana use and 46 percent reported cocaine use in the past month (Table 12).

Table 12. Prevalence of Substance Use in the Past Month Among Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers Who Reported Having Used Drugs to Get High

SUBSTANCE	Prevalence (%)
Marijuana	60
Cocaine	46
Amphetamines	14
Crack	14
LSD	14
Heroin	11
Downers (e.g., Valium, etc.)	7
Solvents (e.g., Thinner, Resistol, etc.)	7
Club Drugs (e.g., Ecstasy, GHB, Ketamine, etc.)	4

Prevention Activities

Among the different channels to disseminate HIV prevention information, mass media had the greatest reach among migrant and seasonal farm workers. More than three-quarters of all respondents had heard HIV prevention messages broadcasted through radio or television. Nearly half reported receiving HIV prevention messages through health centers while over one-quarter reported seeing HIV prevention messages through billboards (Figure 3). Only ten percent (38/400) of respondents reported having seen billboards or signs advertising HIV drugs. Less than one percent of respondents (3/400) reported having called an AIDS hotline in the past year. About one-third of all respondents (137/400) reported having received a brochure about protecting oneself from HIV or STDs. Most respondents reported receiving the brochure through clinics and health centers and through outreach efforts conducted in migrant camps. Thirty-seven percent reported receiving free condoms in the past 12 months and reported health clinics and health centers as the primary source of free condoms. Nineteen percent

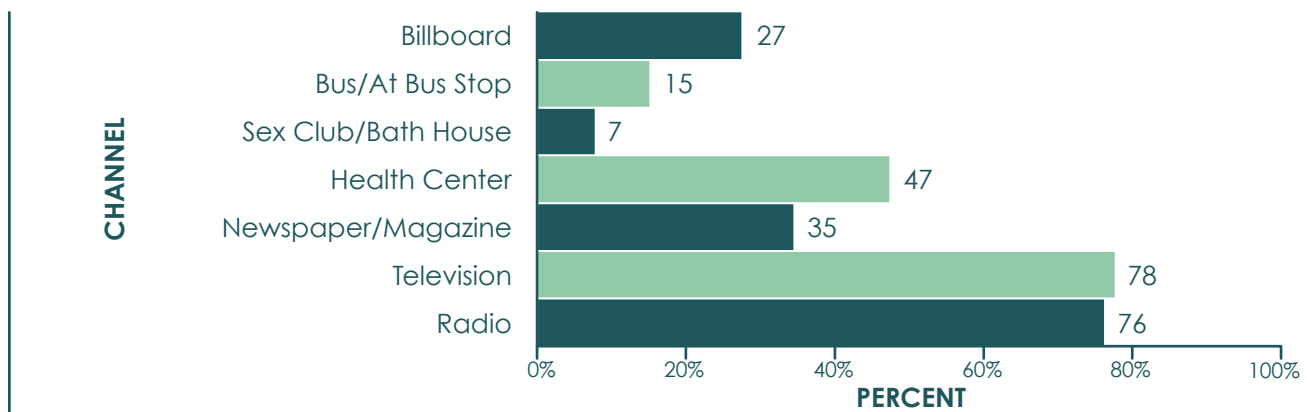
(76/400) reported having talked to an outreach worker or promotora about HIV or STDs in the past 12 months.

Pregnancy and Prenatal Care

Forty-two percent of all females (58/139) were pregnant in the past five years. Of those who were pregnant in the past five years, 91 percent (53/58) reported receiving prenatal care in California. Only 62 percent (33/53) reported that a medical provider or a health care worker talked to them about getting an HIV test and 55 percent (29/53) reported getting an HIV test during their most recent pregnancy.

The reasons pregnant women did not test for HIV during pregnancy included: not being offered an HIV test (54 percent; 13/24), believing they are not at risk for HIV (29 percent; 7/24), and previously tested for HIV and did not think they needed to be tested again (8 percent; 2/24). Only 68 percent (94/139) of all females surveyed thought that an HIV-positive woman can get treatment to reduce perinatal HIV transmission.

Figure 3. Relative Reach of the Different Channels for Disseminating HIV Prevention Messages to Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers



The background of the slide is a photograph of a forest floor. It shows a dense layer of fallen leaves in various shades of brown, tan, and green. Several tree trunks are visible, some standing upright and others leaning, creating a textured and naturalistic setting. The lighting is soft, suggesting a shaded forest environment.

Discussion

The 2002 HITS study focused on HIV testing patterns and risk behaviors among migrant and seasonal farm workers in three California counties—San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo.

The 2002 HITS found that 69 percent of MSFW had never tested for HIV infection. Only 45 participants reported having tested for HIV infection within 12 months of the interview date. Of these, only three claimed to have tested for HIV without delay. The primary reason for delaying testing for the remaining 42 was they perceived themselves to not be at risk for HIV.

This survey indicates that the majority of MSFW have correct knowledge regarding HIV transmission, but a substantial number of women were not informed about accessing anonymous HIV/AIDS counseling, treatment, and care. Some pregnant women also believed that because they had been tested for HIV during their previous pregnancy, they did not need to be tested again. Over one-third of all respondents reported knowledge of an anonymous test site in California. Eighty-one percent of the respondents had no knowledge of any changes in California's HIV reporting policy or how HIV is reported (i.e., name, unique identifier, non-name code).

HITS findings indicate that consistent condom use among MSFW is low, particularly among males having sex with a primary partner. A significant proportion of surveyed men (24 percent) had sex with non-primary sexual partners during the past 12 months and 23 percent of them never used a condom or used condoms less than half the time. Fifteen out of 63 men (24 percent) had also reported having anal sex with their casual sex partners and half of them never used a condom. The perception of becoming infected with HIV among those

men who engaged in high-risk sexual behavior (had sex with multiple partners) was three times higher as compared to those who did not. Twelve percent of men who reported having sex only with their primary partners believed that they were at risk for HIV infection as compared to 34 percent of men who had sex with non-primary partners during the past 12 months.

The prevalence of unprotected sex among surveyed female MSFW was 61 percent for vaginal sex and 83 percent for anal sex. However, compared to males, all but one of 115 surveyed women reported that they had sex only with a primary partner.

Risk related behaviors such as alcohol use and drug use are prevalent among MSFW in this particular study. Only four percent of the respondents (17/400) had injected drugs during the past 12 months using a non-sterile needle.

Similar to previous research conducted among migrant and seasonal farm workers, barriers were encountered in this study in the attempt to capture accurate and unbiased responses to questions. Participants often required interview staff to explain the meaning of a word or phrase and the primary language spoken by some participants was from indigenous Mexican groups, with Spanish as a secondary language. In general, this caused a lack of effective communication. The sensitivity of the subject matter posed somewhat of a difficulty for staff to interview opposite gender participants. The study revealed a cultural understanding of the separate male and female family roles that essentially influenced the participant's openness or reluctance with responses to questions. Participants also had difficulty responding to rated questions (i.e., HIV

perceptions). Culturally, most Latinos answer objectively with either a “yes” or “no” and do not understand the gradient differences in the rated-type questions. The repetitive nature of some of the questions on the survey, as well as the Spanish language translation of particular questions using double negatives were a disadvantage towards conducting the interview in a timely manner. Under these circumstances, additional survey time was needed to complete the interviews.

Additionally, there are limitations to this study. HITS used a convenience sample and because of this, the sample surveyed may not accurately reflect MSFW in other areas of California or the United States. However, despite these barriers and limitations, our findings across three counties surveyed show little variation in results.

The results from HITS did indicate there is a need for increased HIV/AIDS counseling and testing, as well as the promotion of condom use among the MSFW population, particularly among single men and those men who migrate to California without their spouses. This study shows that the role of medical providers, sexual partners, friends, and outreach workers is largely influential in promoting HIV testing. HIV/AIDS testing sites should be accessible and affordable to MSFW since the majority of

MSFW spend a large percentage of their day in the fields and often cannot spare the time or the expense to obtain health information, tests, treatment, and medical care. MSFW need HIV health care services and information to be easily available to them, including where to go to obtain an anonymous HIV test.

HITS provided insight into a more pressing need for HIV prevention service providers to have a deeper understanding of sexual cultures among MSFW in California. Providers need to consider sexual diversity with regard to gender, sexual orientation, social class, and rural or urban settlement. Furthermore, there is a need to understand the sociocultural contexts of MSFW and how these migrants contribute to shaping such contexts, particularly emphasizing on HIV risk and prevention. Finally, HIV prevention workers would greatly benefit from helping MSFW develop goals and behaviors to reduce risk for HIV while still bearing in mind the social and cultural experiences that directly affect the values, traditions, and practices of MSFW.

Finally, HIV prevention workers must consider the social and cultural experiences that directly affect the values, traditions, and practices of MSFW when helping MSFW develop goals to reduce HIV behavior risks.





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Appendix: *Survey Instrument*

HIV TESTING SURVEY

Among Seasonal and Migrant Farm Workers

Subject ID Code: **SJ / YO/ SO** ____

(Circle County Initials)

Place of Interview: _____

(Name of site)

Interviewer's Initials: _____

Date of interview: ____/____/____
(M M / D D / Y Y Y Y)

Time began: ____:____ ☐ 1 AM ☐ 2 PM

Interview language: ☐ 1 English

☐ 2 Spanish

***SAY:** I'd like to thank you again for taking part in this survey. Remember that all the information you give me will be private and your name will not appear anywhere on this form. First, I would like to ask you some background questions.*

1. What is your age? ____ YEARS
[if respondent is less than 18 years old, discontinue questionnaire and thank respondent for time.]

2. Would you describe yourself as: **[Read choices]**

☐ 1 Male

☐ 2 Female, or

☐ 3 Transgender

☐ 9 Don't know/ Refused

If Transgender, ask:

.2a. Are you? **[Read choices]**

☐ 1 Male to female,

or ☐ 2 Female to male

3. What is the highest grade in school you completed? **[Read choices, check only one]**

☐ 1..... Never attended school

☐ 2..... Primary school

☐ 3..... Secondary school

☐ 4..... High school graduate

☐ 5..... Some college/associate degree

☐ 6..... Other

☐ 9.....Don't know/Refused to answer

4. What best describes where you live right now? **[Read choices, check only one]**

☐ 1.....Rent home or apartment

☐ 2.....Own home

☐ 3.....Live with friends or family without paying rent

☐ 4.....Live in hotel or rooming house

☐ 5.....Homeless

☐ 6.....Living in a migrant camp

☐ 7.....Other (Specify) 4a. _____

☐ 9.....Don't know/ Refused to answer

5. Who else lives with you? **(Read choices. Check all that apply.)**

☐ 1 Only with family members

☐ 2 With several families

☐ 3 With other migrant workers

☐ 4 Live alone

☐ 5 Other (specify) 5a. _____

☐ 9 Don't know/Refused

6. What is your marital status?

☐ 1 Married and your spouse travels with you

☐ 2 Married and your spouse stays in home country

☐ 3 Member of an unmarried couple (living in)

☐ 4 Separated/divorced/widowed

☐ 5 Single, never married

☐ 6 Other : (specify) 6a. _____

☐ 9 Refused

7. What is the main language you usually speak at home?

☐ 1 Spanish

- ☐ ₂ English
- ☐ ₃ Other: (specify): 7a. _____
- ☐ ₉ Refused

8. Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?

No

Yes

☐ ₀

☐ ₁

If YES, ask:

8.a Which group(s) best describes your ancestry? *[Read choices, check all that apply]*

☐ ₁ Mexican

☐ ₆ Dominican

☐ ₂ Puerto Rican

☐ ₇ Spanish or Portuguese

☐ ₃ Cuban

☐ ₈ Other

☐ ₄ Central American

☐ ₉₈ Unknown

☐ ₅ South American

☐ ₉₉ Refused

9. What racial group or groups do you consider yourself to be in? *[Read choices, check No or Yes for each one]*

	No	Yes
a. Asian	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
b. Black/African American	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
c. American Indian/Alaskan Native	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
d. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
e. White.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
f. Other (<i>Specify:</i> _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
g. Refused to answer.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁

10. What country were you born in?

☐ ₁ United States

☐ ₂ Mexico

☐ ₃ Other (specify) 10a. _____

☐ ₉ Don't know/Refused

11. What is your present occupation? (Read choices)

- ☐ ₁ Farm or field worker
- ☐ ₂ Canning industry worker
- ☐ ₃ Housewife —————▶ **(skip to #14)**
- ☐ ₄ Do not Work —————▶ **(skip to #14)**
- ☐ ₅ Other (specify): 11a. _____
- ☐ ₉ Don't know/Refused

12. Do you work in this area only and do not go from place to place to work?

- ☐ ₀ No
- ☐ ₁ Yes
- ☐ ₂ Other (specify): 12a. _____
- ☐ ₉ Don't know/Refused

13. Do you stay in one camp and not move from crop to crop?

- ☐ ₀ No
- ☐ ₁ Yes
- ☐ ₂ Other (specify): 13a. _____
- ☐ ₉ Don't know/Refused

14. What was your household's usual monthly income over the past year from all sources, including

public assistance, before taxes? [**GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD A, check only one answer**]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Less than \$500 per month | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ \$1,500 - \$2,000 per month |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ \$500 - \$1000 per month | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ \$2,000 or more per month |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ \$1,000 - \$1,500 per month | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ ... Refused to answer |

15. In relation to your household monthly income, which of the following situations would you say is true? (**Read choices**)

- ☐ ₁ can pay for living expenses and save some money
- ☐ ₂ can pay for living expenses but do not save money
- ☐ ₃ cannot pay for living expenses/ has serious economic problems

- ☐ 4 other
- ☐ 9 Don't know/ Refused

16. I would like to ask you about your health insurance. Please answer yes or no to each of the following questions. Are you currently covered by ... **[Read choices, check No or Yes for each one]** ?

- | | No
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 | Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Medicaid (government insurance for people with low incomes)?
<i>(In California: Medi-cal)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| b. Medicare (government insurance for the elderly and disabled)? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. Tricare, formerly called CHAMPUS? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. Veterans Administration coverage? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| e. Private health insurance or HMO (paid for by you, a family member, an employer or a union)? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| f. Do you have any other kind of health insurance? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
- If YES, ask:** What would that be? _____

HIV TESTING EXPERIENCES

SAY: Now I'm going to ask you a few questions about getting tested for HIV. An HIV test checks whether someone has the virus that causes AIDS.

17. Have you ever been tested for HIV, even if you did not get the results?

- | No | Yes |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

Skip to page 15, #39

18. How many times have you been tested?

_____ Times

19. Did you get the results every time you were tested?

- | No | Yes |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

If NO, ask:

Skip to next page, #20

19.a. How many times were you tested for HIV and got the results? _ _ _

Times

19.b. Did you not get your results for any of the following reasons?

[Read choices, check No or Yes for each one]

- | | NO | | YES |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| i. You thought the testing place would contact you if you tested HIV positive..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| ii. You were afraid of getting the result | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| iii. You were too busy or forgot | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| iv. You had to work out of the area, making travel.....
inconvenient | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| iv. Some other reason..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

If YES, specify: _____

SAY: From here on, when I say “get HIV tested” I mean that you got tested **and got** the results.

20. Are you getting tested on a regular basis, such as every six months or the same time every year?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

21. When did you get your first HIV test? _ _ / _ _ _ _ **[99/9999= can't recall]**

(M M / Y Y Y Y)

22. We are interested in why people get an HIV test. Are any of the following reasons why you got an HIV test at any time in the past? **[Read choices, check No or Yes for each one]**

Did you get tested...

- | | No | | Yes |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| a. Because your doctor suggested that you get tested? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| b. Because someone else suggested that you get tested?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. Because your partner told you he or she was HIV positive? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. Because you might have been exposed to HIV through sex?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

e. Because you might have been exposed to HIV through drug use? ☐ 0 ☐ 1

Did you get tested...

f. Because you had a health problem that might be from HIV? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
 g. Because you were concerned you could give HIV to someone? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
 h. Because you wanted to know where you stood? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
 i. Because you wanted to get medical care if you had HIV? ☐ 0 ☐ 1

Did you get tested...

j. Because you or your partner were pregnant or wanted to have a child? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
 k. Because a sex partner wanted you to? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
 l. Because it was part of a sexually transmitted disease or routine medical check-up? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
 m. Because you had to for an insurance exam, the military, court order, or jail/prison? ☐ 0 ☐ 1

[If YES to 22m] What was the reason you had to be tested? Was it for: [Read choices, check No or Yes for each one]:

	NO	YES
Insurance exam	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Military.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 0
Court order.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Jail/prison	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

22.n. Is there any other important reason why you got an HIV test that I haven't mentioned?

No Yes
☐ 0 ☐ 1 **If YES, Specify:**

[Interviewer: If only one reason given above, circle the letter and also write it in # 22.o. If more than one reason given above, then ask:]

22.o. Which of these reasons was the most important reason you got an HIV test?

[Read each of the above reasons answered "Yes." Circle the letter of the reason chosen as the most important reason. Also, write the letter of the main reason in the box below.]

Main Reason [refused=7, don't know=9]

23. The last time you were HIV tested, did someone at the testing place work with you on a plan to help protect yourself from HIV or sexually transmitted diseases?

No Yes Don't know

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 9

24. *A positive HIV test result means you have the virus that causes AIDS. Have you tested positive for HIV?*

No

Yes

Refused to answer

Don't know

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 7

☐ 9

Skip to page 10, #32

Skip to page 10, #32

Skip to page



[SECTION FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE TESTED POSITIVE]

25. When did you first test positive for HIV? ____ / ____ ____ **[99/9999= can't recall]**

(M M / Y Y Y Y)

26. The first time you tested positive, where did you get tested?

[Write down site name and classify that site, probe with additional questions if necessary. Choose only one site type.]

Site: _____

AIDS prevention or outreach program outside a clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
HIV counseling and testing site	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
Sexually transmitted disease clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
Community health center/Public health clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
Family planning clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
Prenatal/Obstetrics Clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
Other clinic (Specify: _____).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
Drug treatment program	<input type="checkbox"/>	09
Private doctors office (including HMO)	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Correctional facility (jail or prison).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
Blood bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
Home collection kit	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

27. In what U.S. state or other country did you have this first positive HIV test? ____

[Use two character Postal Code for State. Canada=CN, Mexico=MX, Puerto Rico=PR, Dom. Rep.=DR, Other countries=OC]

28. Were you living in _____ **[say state/country from above]** when you had your first positive HIV test?

No

☐ 0

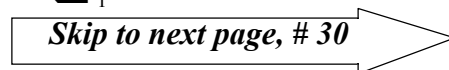
If NO, ask:



Yes

☐ 1

Skip to next page, # 30



29. What state or country were you living in? ____
[Use two character Postal Code for State. Canada=CN, Mexico=MX, Puerto Rico=PR, Dom. Rep.=DR, Other countries=OC]

29.a. Why did you get tested in another state or country?

30. Thinking about the first time you tested HIV positive, was it anonymous? This means you did not give your name to get tested. Usually you are given a number to get your test result.

No _____ Yes _____ Refused to answer _____

Don't Know

☐ 0

☐ 1

30.a. When you first tested positive, did you give your real first and last name?

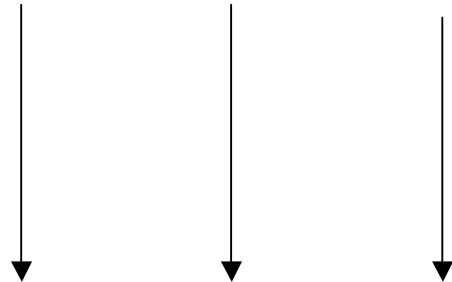
No

Yes

☐ 0

☐ 1

If NO, ask:



31. The first time you tested positive for HIV, what kind of HIV test was used? **[Read choices, check only one]**

☐ 1A blood test, where someone drew your blood with a needle and you had to return in a few weeks for the results

☐ 2....A rapid test, where someone drew your blood and you got the results within a few hours or less

☐ 3....A saliva test, where you or someone else took a swab from your mouth

☐ 4....A urine test

☐ 5....A home test kit, where you used a self-sampling kit to get a blood sample

☐ 6....Or some other type of test

☐ 7....Refused to answer

☐ 9....Don't know

Skip to SAY box on page 16 before #41

[SECTION FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE TESTED HIV NEGATIVE]
[If tested more than once (refer to Page 6, #18), read the word "last" in the following questions.]

32. The next few questions are about your most recent, or "last", test for HIV. The last time you were tested for HIV, where did you get tested?

[Write down site name and classify that site, probe with additional questions if necessary. Choose only one site type.]

Site: _____

AIDS prevention or outreach program outside a clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
HIV counseling and testing site	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
Sexually transmitted disease clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
Community health center/Public health clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
Family planning clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
Prenatal/Obstetrics Clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
Other clinic (Specify: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
Drug treatment program	<input type="checkbox"/>	09
Private doctors office (including HMO)	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Correctional facility (jail or prison)	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
Blood bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
Home collection kit	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

33. In what U.S. state or other country did you have this (last) HIV test? ____

[Use two character Postal Code for State. Canada=CN, Mexico=MX, Puerto Rico=PR, Dom. Rep.=DR, Other countries =OC]

34. Were you living in _____ **[say state/country listed above]** when you had your (last) HIV test?

No

☐ 0

Yes

☐ 1

If NO, ask:

Skip to next page, #35

34.a. What state or country were you living in? ____

[Use two character Postal Code for State. Canada=CN, Mexico=MX, Puerto Rico=PR, Dom. Rep.=DR, Other countries=OC]

34.b. Why did you get tested in another state or country? _____

35. Thinking about the last time you were tested, was it anonymous? This means you did not give your name to get tested. Usually you are given a number to get your test result.

No Yes Don't

Know

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 9

If NO, ask:

35.a. The last time you were tested, did you give your real first and last name?
No Yes Don't Know

36. The last time you were tested for HIV, what kind of HIV test was used? **[Read choices, check only one]**

- ☐ 1.... A blood test, where someone drew your blood with a needle and you had to return in a few weeks for the results
- ☐ 2.... A rapid test, where someone drew your blood and you got the results within a few hours or less
- ☐ 3.... A saliva test, where you or someone else took a swab from your mouth
- ☐ 4.... A urine test
- ☐ 5.... A home test kit, where you used a self-sampling kit to get a blood sample
- ☐ 6.... Or some other type of test
- ☐ 7Refused to answer
- ☐ 9 Don't know

37. When did you get your (last) HIV test? ____ / ____ / ____ **[99/9999= can't recall]**
(M M / Y Y Y Y)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: Refer to answer at Question 37. LAST HIV TEST WAS DONE (Check one)

- ☐ **Within the past 12 months...** **[Go to next question]**
- ☐ **More than 12 months ago...** **[Skip to page 14, #39]**

[SECTION FOR PERSONS HIV TESTED IN PAST 12 MONTHS]

38. Some people make up their minds to get an HIV test, and get tested right away. Others decide to get tested but delay for awhile; that is, they do not get tested right away. People delay for a variety of reasons. I'm going to read you a list of reasons why some people have delayed getting tested. Please tell me...

Did you delay getting tested in the past 12 months:

No

Yes

a. Because it's unlikely you've been exposed to HIV? ☐ 0
☐ 1

b. Because you were afraid of finding out you were HIV positive (that you had HIV) ? ☐ 0
☐ 1

c. Because you thought you were HIV negative? ☐ 0
☐ 1

Did you delay getting tested in the past 12 months:

d. Because you didn't want to think about being HIV positive? ☐ 0
☐ 1

e. Because you did not know where to go to get tested in this area? ☐ 0 ☐ 1

f. Because you were worried your name would be reported to the government if you tested positive? ☐ 0
☐ 1

Interviewer: If the answer to item

38.f. above is "Yes" ask the following

question:

Otherwise continue below

38.g. You said you delayed testing because you were worried your name would be reported to the government. Which of the following did you worry your name would be reported to:

[Read choices, check all that apply:]

No Yes

- i. The government in general ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- ii. The local or state health department ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- iii. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- iv. Welfare ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- v. Parole officer, the courts, or the police ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- vi. Some other part of the government ☐ 0 ☐ 1

If YES, Specify: _____

**No
Yes**

h. Because you were worried about who would

☐ find out about your test results? ☐ 0
☐ 1

Did you delay getting tested in the past 12 months:

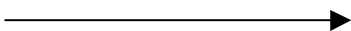
i. Because you didn't have time? ☐ 0
☐ 1

j. Because you were concerned your name would be reported
to your insurance company or employer if you tested positive? ☐ 0
☐ 1

k. Is there any other important reason why you delayed getting an HIV
test in the past year that I have not mentioned? ☐ 0
☐ 1

If Yes, Specify: _____

**Interviewer: If ALL answers are
checked "No" above ask:**



**OTHERWISE If only one reason
given, circle the letter above and
mark the letter in #38.m.**

**If more than one reason given
above, then ask;**

38l. You selected no reasons why you
delayed testing. Does this mean you got
HIV tested without any delays?

No Yes

☐ 0

☐ 1

If No, go to #38.m. If Yes, go to Page 16, #40

38.m. Which of these reasons was the most important reason you delayed getting tested for
HIV?

**[Read each of the above reasons answered "Yes." Circle the letter of the
reason chosen as the most important reason. Also, write the letter
corresponding to the main reason in the box below.]**

Main Reason

[refused=7, don't know=9]

38.n. How long did you delay before your last test? Was it:

☐ 1.....Less than a month

☐ 3..... 6 to 11 months

☐ 2.....1 to 5 months

☐ 4..... 12 months or more

Skip to page 16, #40

[THIS SECTION FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT TESTED IN THE LAST YEAR]

39. I am going to read you a list of reasons why some people have not been tested for HIV. Please tell me if the following are reasons why you have not been tested *in the past 12 months*:

- | Did you not test in the past 12 months: | No | Yes |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Because it's unlikely you've been exposed to HIV? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| b. Because you were afraid of finding out you were HIV positive (that you had HIV)? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. Because you thought you were HIV negative? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. Because you didn't want to think about being HIV positive? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| e. Because you did not know where to get tested in this area? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

Did you not test in the past 12 months:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| f. Because you were worried your name would be reported to the government if you tested positive? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|

Interviewer: If the answer to item 39.f. above is "Yes" ask the following

question:

Otherwise, continue below



39.g. Which of the following did you worry your name would be reported to:

[Read choices, check No or Yes for each one]

- | | No | Yes |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| i. The government in general | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| ii. The local or state health department... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| iii. Immigration and Naturalization Service | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| iv. Welfare | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| v. Parole officer, the courts, or the police. | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| vi. Some other part of the government..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

If YES, Specify: _____

Did you not test in the past 12 months:

- | | No | Yes |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| h. Because you were worried about who would find out about your test results? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| i. Because you didn't have time? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| j. Because you were concerned your name would be reported to your insurance or employer if you tested positive? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| k. Because you didn't want to worry or upset family members? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| l. Because you thought your friends might react badly? | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

Did you not test in the past 12 months:

No Yes

- m. Because you thought your health care provider would react badly?..... ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- n. Because you didn't want people to think you were gay? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- o. Because you didn't want people to think you were a drug user? .. ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- p. Because you didn't want people to think you were at risk for HIV? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- q. Because you felt you might be treated differently or felt discriminated against? ☐ 0 ☐ 1
- r. Is there any other important reason why you did not get an HIV test in the past year that we have not mentioned?..... ☐ 0 ☐ 1

If Yes, Specify: _____

Interviewer: If only one reason given, circle the letter above and write the letter in 39.s. below. If no reasons were chosen go to #40. If more than one reason given above, then ask:

- 39.s. Which of these reasons was the most important reason you did not get tested for HIV in the last year? ***[Read each of the above reasons answered "Yes." Circle the letter of the reason chosen as the most important reason. Also, write the letter of the main reason in the box below.]***

Main Reason: ***[refused=7, don't know=9]***

[NEXT QUESTIONS FOR ALL HIV NEGATIVES OR UNTESTED]

HIV PERCEPTIONS

40. What are your chances of getting infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? Would you say:
[Read choices, check only one]

☐ 1 High

☐ 4 None

☐ 2 Medium

☐ 7 Refused to answer

☐ 3 Low

☐ 9 Don't know

[THIS SECTION IS FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS]

SAY: Next, I'm going to read some statements. Some people agree with these statements and other people do not. We are interested in **your** opinion, and want to know what **you** think about these statements. For each one, please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with the statement. **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD B]**

- | | Strongly
Agree | Mildly
Agree | Mildly
Disagree | Strongly
Disagree |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 41.a. If you have HIV but feel well, medical care can help you live longer and stay healthier. | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| b. People you have had sex with want to know if you have had the HIV test..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| c. Many of your friends have gotten the HIV test | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| d. You are less careful about being safe with sex or drugs than you were 5 years ago because there are better treatments for HIV now | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| e. By taking the new HIV drug combinations, people who are HIV positive decrease the chances that they will infect their partners with HIV..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| f. Having oral sex without a condom is safe if there is not ejaculation (cum). | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| g. Having anal sex without a condom is safe if there is not ejaculation (cum). | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| h. You are burned out on thinking about HIV | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| i. People are less careful about avoiding HIV today because they are tired of being safe..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| j. You often tune out messages about HIV..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

Strongly Agree	Mildly Agree	Mildly Disagree	Strongly Disagree
-------------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------

- k. People who got infected with HIV through sex or drug use got what they deserved..... ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- l. The thought of being around someone with AIDS does not bother you..... ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- m. You would not avoid a friend if s/he had AIDS ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- n. You have heard enough about AIDS, and don't want to hear anymore about it ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- o. You would date someone who is infected with HIV ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

[Interviewer: If respondent is HIV positive, #24=Yes, skip to Question 42]

- p. You are less concerned about getting HIV than you were 5 years ago because there are better treatments now ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- q. Sometimes you do things where you might get HIV because you are tired of being careful..... ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- r. HIV is really not your problem; it's somebody else's ... ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- s. HIV is not a threat to you ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

42. Have any of the following types of people ever suggested that you get an HIV test?

[Read each item, check No or Yes for each one]

- | | No | Yes |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. A doctor or other medical person | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| b. A sex partner or lover..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| c. A friend (not a sexual partner) or family member | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| d. An outreach worker (<i>Specify Organization:</i> _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| e. Someone from the health department suggested you get a test because one of your sex or drug contacts/partners had HIV | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |

HIV TESTING POLICIES

SAY: In some states you can get an anonymous HIV test, where your name is not put on the blood tube or test results.

43. In CA are there places where you can get an anonymous HIV test?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

Skip to SAY box below →

→ **If Refused or Don't Know, Skip to SAY box below**

- 43.a. Can you tell me the name of one place where you can get an anonymous test in CA/?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

↓
[If YES, write down the name of one site]: _____

SAY: Some places require reporting of positive HIV test results to the health department. I'm going to describe several ways this is done. For each one, please tell me if this is done in your state.

44. In some states, your name is reported to the health department if you test HIV positive, unless you got an anonymous test. Is reporting by name done in CA?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

45. In some states, a *unique identifier number* is reported to the health department if you test HIV positive. The unique identifier number may be made using part of your birthday, gender, and race or other information. Is unique identifier reporting done in CA?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

46. In some states, *name-to-code reporting* is done if you test HIV positive. Your name is reported to the local health department if you test positive, but this is converted to a code and your name is not kept for more than a few months. Is name to code reporting done in CA?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

47. In some states, background information like your age and gender are reported to the health department if you test HIV positive, but your name is *not sent and no unique identifier number is used*. Is this type of reporting done in CA?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

48. Do you think that if you test positive for HIV that your name is reported to the federal government?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

49. Have you heard of any changes in the policies for HIV testing or reporting in the last two years in CA?

No	Yes	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

**Skip to SAY box,
next page**

If YES, ask:

**Skip to SAY box,
next page**

49.a. What was the change? *[Write answer on line below]*

[DO NOT PROMPT. Check all codes below that apply]

- ☐ 1.....If a person tests positive, the test site reports the results to the state health department with a unique identification (ID) number.
- ☐ 2.....If a person tests positive, then the test site reports the results with names to the state health department.
- ☐ 3.....If a person tests positive, the person's name is sent to the state health department and then the health department turns the name into a code.
- ☐ 4.....If a person tests positive, the health department asks them to say who their sex or drug contacts are and notifies them that they may have been exposed to HIV.
- ☐ 5.....If a person tests positive, it is against the law to have unprotected sex with another person.
- ☐ 6.....Other
- ☐ 9.....Heard there was a change, but don't know what the change was.

49.b. How did you hear about this change? *[Write answer on line below]*

[DO NOT PROMPT. Check all codes below that apply]

- ☐ 1.....Media
- ☐ 2.....Friends/family/lovers
- ☐ 3.....Doctor
- ☐ 4.....HIV testing counselor
- ☐ 5.....Community Based Organization
- ☐ 6.....Health Department
- ☐ 7.....Other
- ☐ 9.....Don't know

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

SAY:

Next, I'll ask you some questions about sex. Again, the answers you give me will be private, and this paper does not have your name on it. It's important for the study that your answers be as accurate as possible. I need to ask all the questions even if some don't apply to your situation.

I am going to ask you about some types of sex where people have recommended using condoms to prevent HIV. Some of these types of sex may not have a high risk of getting HIV. We know that often people do not use condoms for many different reasons. We need to know what you are really doing, not what you think you are supposed to do.

Interviewer:

Use your discretion in using slang terms for the following sexual behavior questions.

50. During the past 12 months, have you had sex? By “sex” we mean only vaginal, oral or anal sex.

No

☐ 0

Skip to page 39, #65

Yes

☐ 1

Refused to answer

☐ 7

Skip to page 39, #65




INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

If #2 =1 or #2a=1 (male), [Skip to page 27, #57]

If #2=2 or #2a=2 (female), [Continue on next page]




[FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY]

51. Have you had sex with a man in the past 12 months?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
 Skip to page 25, #54		 Skip to page 25, #54

Male Primary Partner (Female respondent)

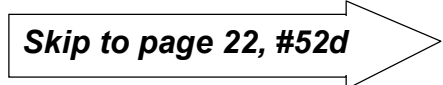

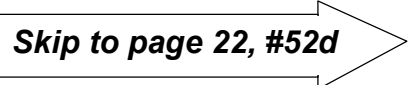
52. Have you been in a primary relationship with a man in the past 12 months? By primary, I mean a relationship with a man where you feel committed to him above anyone else AND where you have had sex together.

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
 Skip to page 23, #53		 Skip to page 23, #53

52.a. How many men have you had primary relationships with in the past 12 months?

___ MEN

52.b. In the past 12 months, have you had vaginal sex with a primary partner, where he put his penis into your vagina?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
 Skip to page 22, #52d		 Skip to page 22, #52d

52.c. In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary partner, where he put his penis into your vagina, how often did he use a rubber or condom?

[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C/

- ☐ 0 Never
- ☐ 1 Less than half the time
- ☐ 2 About half the time
- ☐ 3 More than half the time
- ☐ 4 Always
- ☐ 7 Refused to answer

52.d. In the past 12 months have you had anal sex with a primary partner, where he put his penis into your anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Skip to SAY box below

↓

Skip to SAY box below

Male Primary Partner (Female respondent)

52.e. In the past 12 months, when you had anal sex with a primary partner, how often did he use a rubber or condom? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]**

- ☐ 0 Never
- ☐ 1 Less than half the time
- ☐ 2 About half the time
- ☐ 3 More than half the time
- ☐ 4 Always
- ☐ 7 Refused to answer

SAY: Now I would like you to think back to the last time you had sex with your (most recent) primary partner.

52.f. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have oral sex, where your partner put his penis in your mouth?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9	

If YES:

52.g. Was a condom used during oral sex?

No	Yes	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

52.h. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have vaginal sex, where he put his penis in your vagina?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9	

If YES:

52.i. Was a condom used during vaginal sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

52.j. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been drinking alcohol before you had sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

52.k. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been using drugs before you had sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

52.l. Does this partner have HIV, the AIDS virus?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Male Other Partner (Female respondent)

53. In the past 12 months, have you had sex with a man who was not a primary partner?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Skip to page 25, #54

Skip to page 25, #54

53.a. In the past 12 months, how many men did you have sex with who were not primary partners?
___ MEN

53.b. In the past 12 months, have you had vaginal sex with a man who was not a primary partner, where he put his penis into your vagina?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Skip to #53d

Skip to #53d

- 53.c. In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a man who was not a primary partner, where he put his penis into your vagina, how often did he use a rubber or condom?

[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]

- ☐ 0..... Never
☐ 1..... Less than half the time
☐ 2..... About half the time
☐ 3..... More than half the time
☐ 4..... Always
☐ 7.... Refused to answer

- 53.d. In the past 12 months, have you had anal sex with a man who was not a primary partner, where he put his penis into your anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Skip to SAY box below</div>	↓	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Skip to SAY box below</div>

- 53.e. In the past 12 months, when you had anal sex with a man who was not a primary partner how often did he use a rubber or condom? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]**

- ☐ 0..... Never
☐ 1..... Less than half the time
☐ 2..... About half the time
☐ 3..... More than half the time
☐ 4..... Always
☐ 7..... Refused to answer

SAY: The next few questions are about the last time you had sex with a non-primary partner.

- 53.f. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have oral sex, where he put his penis in your mouth?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9



**If YES,
ask:**

- 53.g. Was a condom used for oral sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

53.h. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have vaginal sex, where he put his penis in your vagina?

No Yes Refused to answer Don't Know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7 ☐ 9



**If YES,
ask:**

53.i. Was a condom used during vaginal sex?

No Yes Don't know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 9

53.j. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been drinking alcohol before you had sex?

No Yes Refused to answer Don't know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7 ☐ 9

53.k. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been using drugs before you had sex?

No Yes Refused to answer Don't know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7 ☐ 9

53.l. Does this partner have HIV, the AIDS virus?

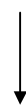
No Yes Refused to answer Don't know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7 ☐ 9

Female Partners (Female Respondent)

54. Have you had sex with a woman in the past 12 months?

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7

Skip to page 38, #63



Skip to page 38, #63

55. Have you been in a primary relationship with a woman in the past 12 months? By primary, I mean a relationship with a woman where you feel committed to her above anyone else AND where you have had sex together.

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7

Skip to #56



Skip to #56

55.a. How many women have you had primary relationships with in the past 12 months?

___ WOMEN

56. In the past 12 months, have you had sex with a woman who was not a primary partner?

No

☐ 0

Skip to page 38, #63

Yes

☐ 1



Refused to answer

☐ 7

Skip to page 38, #63

56.a. In the past 12 months, how many women did you have sex with who were not primary partners?

___ _ _ WOMEN

INTERVIEWER: Continue on page 38, #63

[FOR MALE RESPONDENTS ONLY]

57. Have you had sex with a woman in the past 12 months?

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7

Skip to page 31, #60

Skip to page 31, #60

Female Primary Partner (Male Respondent)

58. Have you been in a primary relationship with a woman in the past 12 months? By primary, I mean a relationship with a woman where you feel committed to her above anyone else AND where you have had sex together.

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7

Skip to page 29, #59

Skip to page 29, #59

58.a. How many women have you had primary relationships with in the past 12 months?

___ WOMEN

58.b. In the past 12 months, have you had vaginal sex with a primary partner, where you put your penis into her vagina?

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7

Skip to next page, #58d

Skip to next page, #58d

58.c. In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary partner, where you put your penis into her vagina, how often did you use a rubber or condom?

[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]

- ☐ 0..... Never
☐ 1..... Less than half the time
☐ 2..... About half the time
☐ 3..... More than half the time
☐ 4..... Always
☐ 7..... Refused to answer

58.d. In the past 12 months, have you had anal sex with a primary partner, where you put your penis into her anus or butt?

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7

Skip to SAY box below

Skip to SAY box below

58.e. In the past 12 months, when you had anal sex with a primary partner, how often did you use a rubber or condom? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]**

- ☐ 0 Never
☐ 1 Less than half the time
☐ 2 About half the time
☐ 3 More than half the time
☐ 4 Always
☐ 7 Refused to answer

SAY: Now, I would like you to think back to the last time you had sex with your (most recent) primary partner.

58.f. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have vaginal sex, where you put your penis in her vagina?

No Yes Refused to answer Don't Know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7 ☐ 9

**If YES,
ask:**

58.g. Was a condom used during vaginal sex?

No Yes
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 9

58.h. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been drinking alcohol before you had sex?

No Yes Refused to answer Don't know

☐ 0 ☐ 1

☐ 7

☐ 9

58.i. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been using drugs before you had sex?

No Yes Refused to answer Don't know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7 ☐ 9

58.j. Does this partner have HIV, the AIDS virus?

No Yes Refused to answer Don't know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7 ☐ 9

Female Other Partner (Male respondent)

59. In the past 12 months, have you had sex with a woman who was not a primary partner?

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7

Skip to page 31, #60

Skip to page 31, #60

59.a. In the past 12 months, how many women did you have sex with who were not primary partner(s)?

___ WOMEN

59.b. In the past 12 months, have you had vaginal sex with a woman who was not a primary partner, where you put your penis into her vagina?

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7

Skip to #59.d.

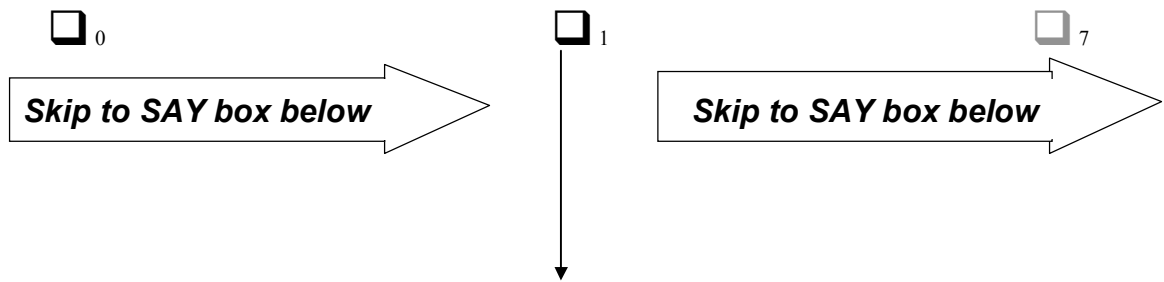
Skip to #59.d.

59.c. In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a woman who was not a primary partner, where you put your penis into her vagina, how often did you use a rubber or condom?
[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]

- ☐ 0..... Never
☐ 1..... Less than half the time
☐ 2..... About half the time
☐ 3..... More than half the time
☐ 4..... Always
☐ 7..... Refused to answer

59.d. In the past 12 months, have you had anal sex with a woman who was not a primary partner, where you put your penis into her anus or butt?

No Yes Refused to answer



59.e. In the past 12 months, when you had anal sex with a woman who was not a primary partner, how often did you use a rubber or condom? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]**

- ☐ 0 Never
☐ 1 Less than half the time
☐ 2 About half the time
☐ 3 More than half the time
☐ 4 Always
☐ 7 Refused to answer

SAY: The next few questions are about the last time you had sex with a non-primary partner.

59.f. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have vaginal sex, where you put your penis in her vagina?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

↓

If YES, ask:

59.g. Was a condom used for vaginal sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

59.h. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been drinking alcohol before you had sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

59.i. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been using drugs before you had sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

59.j. Does this partner have HIV, the AIDS virus?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Male Partners (Male respondent)

60. Have you had sex with a man in the past 12 months?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-5deg);"> Skip to page 38, #63 </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">↓</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-5deg);"> Skip to page 38, #63 </div>

Male Primary Partner (Male respondent)

61. Have you been in a primary relationship with a man in the past 12 months? By primary, I mean a relationship with a man where you feel committed to him above anyone else AND where you have had sex together.

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-5deg);"> Skip to page 34, #62 </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">↓</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-5deg);"> Skip to page 34, #62 </div>

61.a. How many men have you had primary relationships with in the past 12 months?

___ MEN

61.b. In the past 12 months, have you had receptive anal sex with a primary partner, where he put his penis into your anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-5deg);"> Skip to next page, #61f. </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">↓</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-5deg);"> Skip to next page, #61f. </div>

61.c. In the past 12 months, when you had receptive anal sex with a primary partner, where he put his penis into your anus or butt, how often did he use a rubber or condom?

[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]

- ☐ 0..... Never
☐ 1..... Less than half the time
☐ 2..... About half the time
☐ 3..... More than half the time
☐ 4..... Always..
☐ 7..... Refused to answer

***If answered Always
or Refused,
Skip to #61.f.***

61.d. In the past 12 months have you had receptive anal sex with your primary partner(s) without a condom when he avoided ejaculating (cumming) inside you?

No	Yes	Refused to answer						
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7						
<i>If YES, ask:</i>								
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>66.e. Did he avoid ejaculating (cumming) inside you as a safer sex measure?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 0</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>			No	Yes	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
No	Yes	Don't know						
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9						

61.f. In the past 12 months, have you had insertive anal sex with a primary partner, where you put your penis into his anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <i>Skip to SAY box, next page</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↓ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <i>Skip to SAY box, next page</i> </div> </div>		

61.g. In the past 12 months, when you had insertive anal sex with a primary partner, where you put your penis into his anus or butt, how often did you use a rubber or condom?

[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]

- ☐ 0..... Never
☐ 1..... Less than half the time
☐ 2..... About half the time
☐ 3..... More than half the time
☐ 4..... Always..
☐ 7..... Refused to answer

***Always ..If Always,
or Refused, Skip to
SAY box on next page***

61.h. In the past 12 months, have you had insertive anal sex with your primary partner(s) without a condom when you avoided ejaculating (cumming) inside him?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

61.i. Did you avoid ejaculating (cumming) inside him as a safer sex measure?

No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

If YES, ask:

SAY: The next few questions are about the last time you had sex with your most recent primary partner.

61.j. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have oral sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

If YES, ask:

66.k. Was a condom used for oral sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

61.l. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have receptive anal sex, where he put his penis in your anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

If YES, ask:

61.m. Was a condom used during receptive anal sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

61.n. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have insertive anal sex, where you put your penis in his anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

If YES, ask:

61.o. Was a condom used during insertive anal sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

61.p. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been drinking alcohol before you had sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

61.q. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been using drugs before you had sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

61.r. Does this partner have HIV, the AIDS virus?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Male Other Partner (Male respondent)

62. In the past 12 months, have you had sex with a man who was not a primary partner(s)?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Skip to page 38, #63

Skip to page 38, #63

62.a. In the past 12 months, how many men did you have sex with who were not primary partner(s)?

___ MEN

62.b. In the past 12 months, with any of these men who were not primary partner(s), did you have receptive anal sex, where he put his penis into your anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Skip to next page, #62f

Skip to next page, #62f

Skip to next page, #62f

62.c. In the past 12 months, when you had receptive anal sex with a man who was not a

primary partner, how often did he use a rubber or condom?

[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]

- ☐ 0 Never
☐ 1 Less than half the time
☐ 2 About half the time
☐ 3 More than half the time
☐ 4 Always
☐ 7 Refused to answer

Refused, Skip to #62f

If a

62.d. In the past 12 months, have you had receptive anal sex with a man who was not a primary partner without a condom when he avoided ejaculating (cumming) inside you?

No Yes Refused to answer
☐ 0 ☐ 1 *If Yes, ask:* ☐ 7

62.e. Did he avoid ejaculation (cumming) inside you as a safer sex measure?

No Yes Don't know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 9

62.f. In the past 12 months, with any of these men who were not primary partners, did you have insertive anal sex, where you put your penis into his anus or butt?

No Yes Refused to answer Don't know
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 7 ☐ 9

Skip to SAY box, next page

Skip to SAY box, next page

62.g. In the past 12 months, when you had insertive anal sex with a man who was not a primary partner, where you put your penis into his anus or butt, how often did you use a rubber or condom? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]**

- ☐ 0 Never
☐ 1 Less than half the time
☐ 2 About half the time
☐ 3 More than half the time
☐ 4 Always
☐ 7 Refused to answer

Always *If*

**or Refused, Skip to
SAY box on next page**

Always,

62.h. In the past 12 months, have you had insertive anal sex with a man who was not a primary partner without a condom when you avoided ejaculating (cumming) inside him?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

If YES, ask:

62.i. Did you avoid ejaculating (cumming) inside him as a safer sex measure?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

SAY: The next few questions are about the last time you had sex with the most recent sex partner who was not a primary partner.

62.j. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have oral sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

If YES, ask:

62.k. Was a condom used during oral sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

62.l. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have receptive anal sex, where he put his penis in your anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

If YES, ask:

62.m. Was a condom used during receptive anal sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

62.n. The last time you had sex with this partner, did you have insertive anal sex, where you put your penis in his anus or butt?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

If YES, ask:

62.o. Was a condom used during insertive anal sex?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

62.p. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been drinking alcohol before you had sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

62.q. The last time you had sex with this partner, had you been using drugs before you had sex?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

62.r. Does this partner have HIV, the AIDS virus?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

[FOR MEN AND WOMEN]

63. Have you received money or drugs for sex in the past 12 months?

No Yes Refused to answer

☐ 0

Skip to #64

☐ 1



☐ 7

IF YES, ask:

63a. From how many different partners have you received money or drugs for sex in the past 12 months?

_____ partners (999= refused)

63b. In the past 12 months, when you received money or drugs for sex, how often did you use a rubber or condom with these partners?

☐ 1 Never

☐ 2 Less than half the time

☐ 3 About half the time

☐ 4 More than half the time

☐ 5 Always

☐ 99 Don't Know/Refused to answer

64. Have you given money or drugs for sex in the past 12 months?

☐ 1 Yes

☐ 2 No → (skip to # 65)

☐ 99 Don't know/Refused → (skip to # 65)

→ **IF YES, ask:**

64a. How many different partners have you given money or drugs to for sex in the past 12 months?

_____ partners (999= refused)

64b. In the past 12 months, when you gave money or drugs for sex , how often did you use a rubber or condom with these partners?

☐ 1 Never

☐ 2 Less than half the time

☐ 3 About half the time

☐ 4 More than half the time

☐ 5 Always

☐ 99 Don't Know/Refused to answer

65. Do you think of yourself as...**[Read choices]:**

- ☐ 1Heterosexual/ "Straight"
- ☐ 2Homosexual/ Gay/ Lesbian
- ☐ 3Bisexual
- ☐ 4Other (Specify: _____)
- ☐ 7Refused to answer
- ☐ 9Not sure/ Don't know

SAY: The next two questions are about using condoms when you first had sex.

66. How old were you the first time you used a condom during vaginal or anal sex?
 ___ YEARS **[77=refused, 88=never had sex with a condom, 99=don't know]**
67. How old were you the first time you had vaginal or anal sex but did not use a condom?
 ___ YEARS **[77=refused, 88=always used condoms, 99=don't know]**

68. Have you ever had a test for sexually transmitted disease, also called venereal disease (STD or VD)?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Skip to next page, #68c

Skip to next page, #68c

- 68.a. In the past 12 months, did you have a test for sexually transmitted diseases?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Skip to #68c

Skip to #68c

Skip to #68c

- 68.b. The last time you had a test for sexually transmitted disease, which of the following were you tested for? **[Read choices, check one answer for each disease]**

No	Yes	Don't know
----	-----	------------

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Syphilis..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| 2. Gonorrhea (clap or drip)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| 3. Chlamydia | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| 4. HIV | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| 5. Genital herpes..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| 6. Trichomonas (trich) | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| 7. Human papiloma virus (HPV)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| 8. Other (specify)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 0..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

68.c. Did you ever have symptoms that you thought might be due to a sexually transmitted disease, but you did not get it checked?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

SAY: The next questions are about Hepatitis. Hepatitis is an infection of the liver that lasts a month or so. It can make your skin turn yellow, make you tired, sick to your stomach, or turn your urine dark.

69. Had you heard of hepatitis before I told you about it?

No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

Skip to SAY box, top of page 42 

70. Has a doctor or a nurse ever told you that you have hepatitis?

No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Skip to next page, #71 

Skip to next page, #71 

If YES to #70, ask:

70.a. Which type of hepatitis was it? **[Read choices, check all that apply]**

- ☐ 1... Hepatitis A
- ☐ 2... Hepatitis B
- ☐ 3... Hepatitis C
- ☐ 4... Some other type of hepatitis

71. Have you ever had a hepatitis vaccine?

No

Yes

Refused to answer

Don't know

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 7

☐ 9

Skip to next page, #72

Skip to next page, #72

If YES, ask:

71.a. Was the vaccine for: **[Read choices, check all that apply]**

☐ 1 ... Hepatitis A




☐ 2 Hepatitis B

☐ 9 Don't know

DRUG USE HISTORY

SAY: The next questions are about alcohol and drug use. Please remember that all of your answers are confidential.

72. In the past month, have you had 5 or more drinks on any single day? By drink, we mean any combination of cans of beer, glasses of wine, or drinks containing liquor of any kind.




No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
 Skip to # 73		 Skip to #73

If YES, ask:

- 72.a. How many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on any single day? **times**

..... **times**



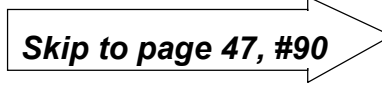
73. Other than alcohol, have you ever used drugs to get high? We mean drugs not prescribed for you by a doctor.

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
 Skip to #75		 Skip to #75

74. Which of the following drugs have you used in the last 12 months? **Do not include drugs you shot up or injected.**

	No	Yes
a. amphetamine, meth, speed, uppers, crystal, crank, ice	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
b. crack	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
c. cocaine (smoked, snorted)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
d. downers (Valium).....	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
e. hallucinogens such as LSD	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
f. club drugs such as ecstasy, GHB, ketamine	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
g. heroin (smoked, snorted)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
h. marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
i. other: _____ [write in name]	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

75. Have you ever in your life shot up or injected any drugs? By shooting up, I mean anytime you might have used drugs, vitamins, or antibiotics with a needle, either by mainlining skin popping or muscling.



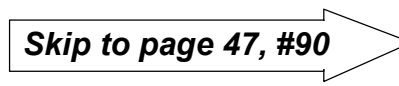
No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
 Skip to page 47, #90		 Skip to page 47, #90

76. How old were you when you first shot up? ____ YEARS
[Don't know=99]

77. The first time you shot up, did you use a new, sterile needle? By sterile, I mean a needle that had never been used before, even by you.

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

78. Have you shot up or injected any drugs or vitamins in the past 12 months?

No	Yes	Refused to answer
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
 Skip to page 47, #90		 Skip to page 47, #90

79. Next, I'm going to read a list of different drugs. In the past 12 months, how often did you shoot up each of these drugs? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD D]**

	Never	Once a month or less	2-3 days a month	1-3 days a week	4-6 days a week	Daily
a. Heroin and cocaine together (speedballs).....	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
b. Heroin only	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
c. Cocaine only.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
d. Amphetamines, speed, Crystal, meth, ice.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
e. Vitamins.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
f. Other: _____ ...	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

[write in]

80. Have you shot up or injected any antibiotics in the past 12 months?

<p>No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Skip to #82</p> </div>	<p>Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓</p> </div>	<p>Refused to answer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Skip to #82</p> </div>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

81. For each time that you injected antibiotics, what was the prescribed treatment regimen (i.e. how often did you inject antibiotics)?

82. In the past 12 months, did you get needles from any of the following sources?

[Read choices, check No or Yes for each one]

	No	Yes
a. From a pharmacy/grocery/hospital or clinic	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
b. Bought on the street or from a dealer	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
c. From a friend or sex partner.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
d. From other users	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
e. From a Needle Exchange Program	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
f. Did you get a needle from any other place?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

If YES, Specify: _____

If NO, ask:

e.1. Do you know the location of any needle exchange programs in your city?

No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

If YES, ask:

e.2. Can you tell me the location of one?

83. The last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, was it a new, sterile needle? By sterile, I mean a needle that had never been used before, even by you.

No Yes Don't know
☐ ₀ ☐ ₁ ☐ ₉

If NO, ask:



If YES, Skip to next page, #84

IF DON'T KNOW, ask:



- 83.a. The last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, did you use a needle that you knew or suspected someone else had used before?

No Yes Don't know
☐ ₀ ☐ ₁ ☐ ₉

- 83.b. The last time you used a needle that had been used before, did you or someone else clean it before you used it?

No Yes Don't know
☐ ₀ ☐ ₁ ☐ ₉

If No, Skip to next page #84

If DK, Skip to next page#84



- 83.c. What did you clean it with? **[Read choices, check No or Yes for each one]**

	No	Yes
i. bleach.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
ii. water.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
iii. boiling water	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
iv. peroxide.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
v. rubbing alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
vi. other:.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁

Specify: _____


84. The last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, vitamins, or antibiotics, where did you get the needle?

***[Interviewer: You do not need to read choices below, but choose the best match.
Check Only One]***

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1....From a pharmacy, grocery, hospital or clinic | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.... Other users |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2....Bought on the street or from a dealer | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.... A needle exchange |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3....From a friend or sex partner | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.... From any other place |

Specify: _____

85. In the past 12 months, how often did you use a needle that you knew or suspected had been used by someone else before you? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C.]**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Never | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"><i>If Never, Skip to #88</i> </div> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1Less than half the time | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2About half the time | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3More than half the time | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4Always | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9Don't know | |

86. In the past 12 months, how often did you use bleach to clean a needle that was used by someone else before you? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]**

- | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0.....Never |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1Less than half the time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2About half the time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3More than half the time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4Always |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9Don't know |

87. In the past 12 months, how often did you use boiling water, rubbing alcohol or peroxide to clean a needle that was used by someone else before you? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]**

- | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0.....Never |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1Less than half the time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2About half the time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3More than half the time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4Always |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9Don't know |

88. In the past 12 months, how often did you use any of the same cooker, cotton, rinse water or other equipment with other people while shooting up? **[GIVE RESPONDENT FLASHCARD C]**

- ☐ ₀.....Never
☐ ₁.....Less than half the time
☐ ₂.....About half the time
☐ ₃.....More than half the time
☐ ₄.....Always
☐ ₉Don't know

89. In the past 12 months, have you gotten a bleach kit to clean your needles?

No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

If YES, ask:

89.a. Where did you get the bleach kit?

If YES, ask:

If YES, ask:

90. Have you ever been in a drug treatment program, such as out-patient, residential, detox, or methadone treatment?

No	Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	

If YES, ask:

If YES, ask:

If YES, ask:

90.a. Are you currently in a drug treatment program?

No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁

ASSESSMENT OF PREVENTION ACTIVITIES (National Questions)

SAY: We would like to ask you about HIV prevention activities, like information on how to prevent the spread of HIV.

91. In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard any HIV prevention messages in any of the following places?

Have you heard about HIV prevention...

	No	Yes
a. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
b. On TV?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
c. In a newspaper or magazine?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
<i>If YES:</i> What newspaper or magazine?		
d. At a health center?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
e. At a sex club or bath house?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
g. On a bus or at a bus stop?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
h. On a billboard?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
<i>If YES:</i> Where was the billboard located?		
i. Other location?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
<i>If YES:</i> Where was that location?		

92. In the past 12 months, have you seen any billboards or signs advertising drugs for treatment of HIV infection?

No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

93. In the past 12 months, have you called an AIDS hotline?

No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

If YES, ask:



What organization or phone number did you call?

94. In the past 12 months, have you received any brochures about protecting yourself from HIV or STDs?

No _____ Yes _____

☐ 0

☐ 1

If YES, ask:

Where did you get the brochure? _____

95. In the past 12 months, have you received free condoms?

No _____ Yes _____

☐ 0

☐ 1

If YES, ask:

Where did you get the condoms? _____

96. In the past 12 months, have you talked to an outreach worker or promotora about HIV or STDs?

No _____ Yes _____

☐ 0

☐ 1

97. Have you ever participated in a session with a small group of people to come up with a plan to help

protect yourself from HIV or STDs?

No _____ Yes _____

☐ 0

☐ 1

Questions for Female Respondents

98. Have you been pregnant in the past five years? (include current pregnancy)

☐ ₀ No → (skip to # 103)

☐ ₁ Yes

☐ ₉ Don't know/Refused ▶ (skip to # 103)

99. While you were pregnant, have you ever received prenatal care in California?

☐ ₀ No → (skip to # 103)

☐ ₁ Yes

☐ ₉ Don't know/Refused ▶ (skip to # 103)

100. During any of your prenatal care visits in California for your most recent pregnancy, did a doctor, nurse or other health care worker talk to you about getting tested for HIV?

☐ ₀ No

☐ ₁ Yes

☐ ₉ Don't know/Refused

101. At any time during your most recent pregnancy or delivery in California, did you have a test for HIV (blood, or oral swab) for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?

☐ ₀ No

☐ ₁ Yes

☐ ₉ Don't know/Refused

102. What were your reasons for not having an HIV test during your most recent pregnancy?
(Read all responses; Check all that apply)

☐ ₀ I was not offered the test

☐ ₁ I did not think I was at risk for HIV

☐ ₂ I agreed to be tested but had difficulty getting the test done

☐ ₃ I was afraid of getting the result

☐ ₄ I had already been tested and did not think I needed to be tested again

☐ ₅ Other(specify): _____

103. Do you think a pregnant woman with HIV can get treatment to help reduce the chances that she will pass the virus on to her baby?

☐ 0 No

☐ 1 Yes

☐ 9 Don't know/Refused

SAY: Do you have any questions about the issues we've talked about?

**[THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR TIME AND END THE
INTERVIEW]**

Time ended: ____:____ ☐ 1 AM ☐ 2 PM



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